Preserve

App F IX-4

Previous References

1930.
(Jul)

File No. 178-30

Serial Nos. 1 — 5

Later References

PRESERVED

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos 1 — 5

Part B for Jan 1931

SUBJECT

Proposals for improving the conservancy System in Rangoon —

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fll

To the President, Rangoon Municipality
" Director of Health Rangoon
" Z. of S. Medical Depts
No 3811-13/Jul 178-30-1 Dy 7-11-30

Appoints a committee of three officers for the purpose of examining whether the conservancy & other connected arrangements in the Rangoon City are satisfactory

With 6/7

L46

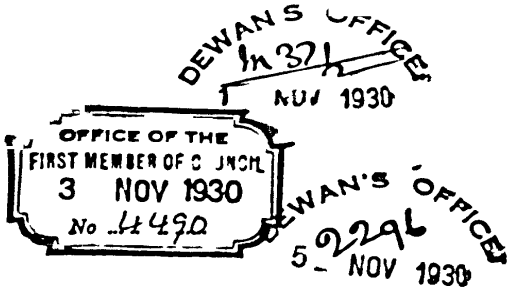
Mc 178-30.

L 2249
3.11.30

Office of the Dewan of Mysore,

NOTE

Dated 1st November 1930



1) The attached papers may be submitted to the First Member and further action taken under his orders.

Mwk
1/11/30

2) General Secretary with compliments.

RG
1/11/30
3 N.30

3) I/C 1st Member

4) Seen. I do not think the proposal to allow the Dewkhana is a feasible one.

I am not satisfied that the present arrangements for the removal of night-soil are satisfactory. The President with whom I had a talk recently thought they were all right, but I think it is better they are examined in more detail.

6) The President & the Hon'ble Sanitary Commr. & Surgeon might formed into a committee to examine the question & submit a report.

esx
3/11.

7) IInd. Member

8) Dewan (Actg.) RG 3/11/30

Chief Sy

9) I agree

Please issue orders accordingly

5/11/30

10) Issued

5/11/30

Bpco
5 NOV
3691

2249

(2

General and Revenue Secretariat

App F III—2]

Nil File No. 178 of 1930

Serial No

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL
8 NOV 1930
No 4691

14) Draft - Over - Dated
6/11/30
15) Gen Secy) VS
6-11-30

16) JSSy
RG
7/11/30 VS

To The President, Nyasaland Municipal Council
Director of Health in Nyasa
Mr. J. J. Meikdazis, Rockfeller Foundation Sanitary Engr.
Copy to C. M. Branch with reference
No = L 3811-13 dy. 7-11-30

Appointment of a Committee consisting of (1) the President Nyasa Big Municipal Council (2) the Director of Health in Nyasa & (3) Mr J. J. Meikazis. for the purpose of examining whether the Conservancy & other connected arrangements in the Nyasa Big are satisfactory & calls for a report in the matter at a very early date

17) For kind perusal

18) 1st Member) VS
7.11.30

19) Copy
VS

Bas A

NOTE—Contn Sheet

WD 02563—G P B—50 000—8 7 30

3) L2249
2480
25-28

Mr. File No 178 of 193 0 General and Revenue Secretariat

ex-2

20) From the President Nuwara Eliya
D.O. No. L2480 & 6.11.30
Submits for perusal a copy
of his note regarding the proposals
for improvement of Conservancy
System in Nuwara Eliya and states
that a special meeting of the
Mun. Cl. will be called for to consider
the scheme & shall do his best
to have it carried through

21) I Members Minute & 10.11.30
On the A.C.O. "Keep in File" Acknowledge
with thanks "L. Int'd/= 6 S.B.
10 11 30

21) Acknowledged
Int'd/= K.N.K.

22) For kind perusal Sir H.
Gen Secy) Int'd: V.S.
15-11-30

23) Int'd: R.R.
15/11/30

Sec 3. From the President, Nuwara Eliya Mun. Cl.
D.O. & 14.11.30 Sir A
Submits Copy of his opening
remarks at the Special General Meeting
held on 14.11.30

24) place in file
Int'd/= V.S.
20/11/30

L 2889 (4)
3379

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No 17 8 of 1930 | App F. III—2]

Serial No

4 From R. Mahalingabha, Merchant Doddaketi Mysore

Submits Copy of his memorial addressed to H.H. the Maharaja praying for stay against the Conservancy prosecutions in Mysore City

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL 13 DEC 1930 No. 6763

2) Subd. for perusal
6.12.30 (Law Secy) 9.12.30

27) 1st Member
Master filed.

GEN & PF SECTT 20 DEC L. B. & C. BRANCH

28) Seen
23/12

5 From M. G. Rama Iyer, Mysore D.O. No. C.T. 27 & 18.12.30

To copy of his note On Removal of Street Rubbish in Mysore City:

29) 1 Members notes on the D.O. Send to L.S.G. for being kept in file
Initd/= C.S.B. 23/12/30

NOTL—Contn. Sheet

Further Enquire from the President & will be awaited of Subd. Bill.
9.1.31
10.1.31

L. & P. PRESS 12.3.JUNE.1931 SECTT. GEN. DEPTT.

GPB—50,000—8 7.30

File No of 193 | General and Reven
Secretariat

No. 1925

Bangalore,
1st November 1930.

My dear Mr. Thumboo Chetty,

I have received your D.O. No. 22 of yesterday forwarding Mr. Venkatakrishnaiyya's letter regarding the present state of public health in the Mysore City. I shall have it sent to the Municipality for consideration.

The conservancy arrangements in some parts of the City leave, I think, much to be desired. Until, however, the water distribution system is expanded and there is free flow of water in the under-ground sewersfor carrying off all deleterious matter, it does not appear to be possible to expect any radical improvement in this respect. The Municipality has applied for a loan for improving the water supply of the City and this proposal is now under active consideration.

I do not know if the proposal to fill up the Doddakere Tank is feasible or desirable. I understand from the President of the Municipality that the measures recently adopted for removing the offensive smell emanating from the Tank have proved fairly successful.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/ M V K Rao

Z/P/V 22
Encl

67

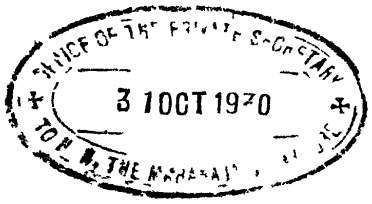
THE PALACE
MYSORE.
31st October 1930.

My dear Mr. Krishna Rao,

I am desired to forward herewith for favour of disposal Mr. Venkatakrishnaiyya's letter dated the 28th October 1930.

Yours sincerely,

Rajakaryaprasakta
Diwan Bahadur
M.N. Krishna Rao, Esq., B.A.,
Dewan of Mysore,
BANGALORE.



To

Colonel Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur. G.C.S.I.,
K.C.B , G.B.E.,

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

M Y S O R E.

Rect from Shah

May it please Your Highness:

The health of the Capital has been suffering materially. Avoidable diseases and deaths have become the order of the day. I have been making enquiries about the cause of this. Some people held that the accumulation of water at the Krishnaraja Sagara is responsible for this to some extent. I do not think so. There is a barrier between Mysore and Krishnaraja Sagara which makes it impossible to strengthen the statement.

I have reason to think that the Municipality is responsible for the unhappy state of things to a great extent. For the last 50 years there has been going on proposal after proposal for the daily conservancy of the town. Once the system of daily conservancy was introduced and it fell into dis-use. People are so ignorant that they do not even throw dry earth, ashes, etc., over the pits and well latrines in which night-soil is allowed to accumulate . The present-day sweeping arrangements are very unsatisfactory. The scavengers after cleaning latrines throw the night-soil into pits and lanes. There they are allowed to rot for days together. Conservancy lanes, dustbins and other out of the way places are the places where the effluvia contaminates the atmosphere and lead to a large number of diseases.

Drains as well as latrines---public and private---are the hot-beds of diseases. We have a revenue of nearly six lakhs in the municipality. Your Highness' Government contributes a lot to the Trust Board It is a matter for regret that they are not properly utilised to stem the tide of avoid-

avoidable diseases and deaths. The reason is not far to seek. There is communal squabbles everywhere. The President and Health Officers should be treated as High-priests of Public Health. This is not being done. They are at the mercy of people animated by a hellish communal spirit. Your Highness can, by a single word, see that the the whole City has a healthy atmosphere. In addition to the bullock-carts (conservancy) which the Municipality keeps at present, motor lorries should be maintained for the transport of night-soil and other rubbish from the city. (3)

(4) The Doddakere is a great nuisance. It is the cause of many diseases and deaths. Your Highness must have noticed the awfully bad smell in some places near the tank and clouds of whizzing mosquitoes all round. The whole tank should be filled up and converted into a park. A large number of bathing fountains may be opened there. Arrangements for draining away old stock of water into the palace and other gardens, such as sewage farm and the betel gardens.

To meet the increased expenditure of the Municipality in introducing a bettersystem of daily conservancy, nigh-soil depots should be opened. If trenches are dug and the night-soil is accumulated there and then converted into powderettes as is being done in Poona and other places, at least Rs 50,000 can be realised from this by selling it as manure to agriculturists throughout the province. This will go a very great way to pay the additional conservancy establishment required for the purpose. I shall be much obliged to Your Highness if Your Highness will call a health conference and take the opinion of experts in the matter and do the needful.

With utmost respect and esteem, I beg to remain,

Your Highness' most obedient, humble and loyal servant,

M. Visvesvaraya

Mysore,
28th October 1930

G R S App. F VI G-2]
SUBJECT

Diary No of letter replied to L 2269

Sec ml
File No. 178-30
Serial No. 1

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193* .

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

Date of issue 7-11-30

Signed by M. V. S. Sastri

~~Read~~

May this be

(i) Printed ?

(ii) treated as a standing order ?

(iii) published in the Gazette, English Part ?

(iv) translated ?

(v) placed at the disposal of the press ?

(vi) published in the Gazette, Kannada Part ?

Order ~~Thereon~~ No L 3811-13.

Government consider it necessary that the question of the existing arrangements for the removal of night soil in mysore should be examined in detail and they are accordingly

P.T.O.

Govt are
pleased to appoint a
Committee consisting of (1)
the President, Nagpur
City Municipal Council
(2) the Director of Health
in Nagpur and (3) Mr.
J. J. Heildazis, ~~Rockefeller~~
Rockfeller Foundation
Sanitary Engineer for
~~the~~ the purpose. The
Committee is requested
to submit a report
to Govt in the matter
at a very early date.

6.11.30

General Secy to Govt

6/11/30

To

The President, Nagpur City Municl.
" Director of Health in Nagpur
Mr. J. J. Heildazis,
Rockfeller Foundation Sanitary Engr.

Examining whether the Corporation notice should be withdrawn in the interests of the locality and the locality.

List of enclosure

Copied by

Examined by

(Def)
6.11.30

Copy to G. M. B. Vaucha

WD 02560—GPB—11,250—2 7 30

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

ORDER NO.L. 3811-13 - Mil 178-30-1

Dated, Bangalore, the 7th November 1930.

Government are pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of (1) the President, Mysore City Municipal Council, (2) the Director of Health in Mysore and (3) Mr. J.J.Meildazis, Rockfeller Foundation Sanitary Engineer for the purpose of examining whether the conservancy and other connected arrangements in the Mysore City are satisfactory. The Committee is requested to submit a report to Government in the matter at a very early date.

V Subrahmanyasastri

For General Secretary to Government.

To

The President, Mysore City Municipal Council.
" Director of Health in Mysore.
Mr. J.J. Meildazis, Rockfeller Foundation Sanitary Engineer.

A.L.R.7.
7/11.

Mz 178-30-2

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL MYSORE

L 2482 Dated 6th November. 193 0

Dear Sir,

I beg to enclose herewith for favour of perusal a copy of my note regarding the proposals for improvement of conservancy system in Mysore City. I have called for a Special Meeting of the Municipal Council to consider the scheme and shall do my best to have it carried through.

Yours sincerely.

Rajamantrapraveena
C.S.Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B A.,
Memoer of Council,
Public Offices,
Bangalore

Proposals for Improving Conservancy in Mysore City

Part I (Confidential)

---oOOoo---

It has always been a reproach to this City—a model in many respects—that it has no system of compulsory daily conservancy by municipal agency as in most other cities and towns In the interests of public health it has been widely recognised that the non-removal of night-soil for over 24 hours in the premises of dwelling houses facilitates the spread of most intestinal diseases like dysentery, diarrhoea, enteric fever, cholera etc. In fact, Section 129 of the Municipal Regulation prescribes punishment for non-removal of night-soil for more than 24 hours. The occurrence of a large number of cases of enteric fever in recent times has naturally called attention to this grave defect in the sanitary arrangements in Mysore City and the duty of the Municipal Council to devise and introduce a satisfactory system of daily compulsory conservancy cannot be put off any longer in spite of the fact that it involves a heavy additional financial burden to their present preaarious resources

The system that has been in force all these years up to the present day is one of private employment of scavengers by house-owners to clean their latrines, the Municipality only subsidising agriculturists who voluntarily cart the night-soil to their fields for its manurial value. This helps most municipal sweepers to eke out a small income in addition to their pay and has also been useful to agriculturists to collect manure and also receive a subsidy for such collection. But the system is primitive and is fraught with numerous defects - the most important of which are set forth below

As the night-soil carts receive a mere nominal payment of Rs.5/- per mensem for a double bullock cart and it is the manure rather than remuneration that attracts them to the City, it is not practicable to enforce a high standard of discipline in respect of regular attendance especially in working hours etc.

The night-soil cart often loaded with much more than a cart-load fully exposing the offensive matter to the disgust of passers-by without even a veil of sand or ash is taken ∅ at snail's pace by

by ricketty bullocks often spilling the overload in the streets till it gets out of the City limits.

Owing to the want of compulsion in respect of the daily conservancy of latrines there are a large number of pit latrines whose condition is frightfully filthy, particularly in the rainy season. There are a very large number of houses in the City with no latrines at all and - this leads to conservancy lanes being used as public latrines. How unsatisfactory the present condition is may be easily inferred from the very small number of daily conservable latrines in this City as given in the subjoined statement -

Mohalla	Total No.of families	No.of daily conservable latrines.
Lashkar	4,255	1,025
Devaraj	2,600	515
Mandy	3,650	580
Krishnaraj	2,850	900
Chamaraj	2,650	1,080
Fort	1,000	460
Nazarbad	1,275	400
Total	18,280	4,960

There are very few functioning public latrines and the public latrines constructed by the Trust Board ceased to function several years ago. Nearly 75 per cent of the families are using either pit latrines, conservancy lanes, open spaces, tank-beds, storm-water drains, culverts etc. The extent of injury to public health due to these conditions and the strenuous struggle of the Conservancy Staff to keep the City clean can well be imagined

Most conservancy lanes have no drains. They are used as latrines and are also slushy owing to unauthorised sewage outlets and storm-water outlets. The conditions & in rainy weather are best imagined than described. Our Conservancy Staff have been working more ardently than in other cities and towns I have seen and deserve much gratitude for keeping the City as clean as it now is. It would be cruel to condemn them for long-established and inherent comditions

The worst of it all is that people have become accustomed to grow up in these conditions for decades and with habits to suit these conditions so that it would be very difficult to correct their habits by mere propagandist work A campaign of mercilews prosecution is necessary.

In short, the system that has been prevailing all these years is extremely unsatisfactory and the introduction of compulsory daily conservancy cannot be put off any further. We may therefore proceed to consider this important question.

T.G.RAMA IYER,
President,
City Municipal Council,
Mysore

Proposals for Improving conservancy in Mysore City

Part II

The first question that arises for consideration is whether the water-closet system should be introduced or whether dry-cleaning of latrines by human agency should be introduced. There are about 67 miles of underground sewage pipe-line and nearly 9,000 underground house-connections for sewage and this underground system has been laid at a cost of about Rupees eighteen lakhs to the Trust Board. To make use of this extensive under-ground system, the water-closet system is the one to be introduced But the present water-supply is too precarious for proper drainage in the under-ground system, the supply being only about 15 gallons per head of the population. A scheme for the enhancement of the water-supply at a cost of about three lakhs of rupees has been submitted to Government and if that scheme is sanctioned and when that scheme is worked out it would be possible to introduce a large number of water-closets. The Municipal Council have also the power under Section 106(1) of the Municipal Regulation to enforce the substitution of water closets for privies. But there are certain limitations to the extension of the water-closet system in this City owing to the heavy cost of flushing latrines and the general poverty of house-owners. Flushing latrines of the ordinary types cost anything from Rs.80 to Rs.120 including the cost of masonry and from the large number of cheap mud houses in the City without proper internal drainage it may not be practicable to introduce the water-closet system even in the distant future to more than about fifty per cent of the houses in the City even if cheap flushing arrangements are introduced Mr.Mieldazis, Sanitary Engineer of the Rockfeller Foundation is engaged in devising a very cheap type of flushing arrangement for introduction in Mysore City and we look forward anxiously to the success of his experiments In any event the scheme for enhancement of water-supply will, if sanctioned, take not less than about three years to be worked out, and the further extension of the under-ground system and the introduction of flushing

flushing latrines to about 8,000 houses and the consequential improvements to the septic tanks will at a modest estimate take not less than another five years. These details have been gone into at length to shew that in spite of the advantages of the water-closet system and the facilities that exist for the introduction of that system in the shape of an extensive under-ground system and of an inexhaustible ultimate source of water-supply, the water-closet system cannot be introduced to any appreciable extent within the next five years. It being thus clear that the introduction of the water-closet system on a very large scale is a distant event and that, even on the happening of that contingency about fifty per cent of houses would still have to depend upon daily conservancy by Municipal agency, it is necessary now to make arrangements for the introduction of the compulsory municipal daily conservancy. In order therefore to effect improvement in the present system of conservancy the following measures have to be adopted -

1. The Municipality should undertake the daily conservancy of houses.

2. Compulsory alteration of pit-latrines into daily conservable latrines by the owners of houses(Section 107 Municipal Regulation). Default of the owner is punishable, as a continuing offence(Section 155), with fine for every day

3. Compelling owners of houses which have no privies to provide privies(Section ~~102~~ 106 Municipal Regulation). Default is punishable with fine for every day(Section 155).

4. Prosecution for night-soil manure pits as in Kannegowdana Koppal(Section 136).

5. Provision of a large number of public latrines or urinals or in the alternative, of repairing the abandoned latrines of the Trust Board.

Of these proposals (2), (3) and (4) require only a systematic campaign of prosecution side by side with propagandistic work

and arrangements can be made for this without undue labour or cost. The Trust Board may be requested to set apart Rs.10,000 in the next year for the construction of latrines

The proposal about daily municipal conservancy involves heavy additional recurring and non-recurring expenditure. This aspect of the question will now be discussed.

The three alternative methods of removal and disposal of night-soil to be ~~xxx~~ considered are

Firstly, the method of removal from latrines in hand-carts drawn by sweepers to the street and then transport of the night-soil drums to trenching grounds - outside the City by motor-lorries - Conservancy lanes are neither wide enough nor hard enough for lorries to go and it would involve waste of time and petrol if lorries should undertake the collection from latrines. If motor lorries are to be used, then hand-carts are quite essential The cost of these two put together is far in excess of that of bullock-carts both in respect of initial and recurring expenditures.

Secondly, The collection of night-soil by bullock-carts at some centre or centres and burning it in Incinerators. While this effects a saving only in the distances to be travelled by bullock-carts there is loss of manurial value of the night-soil and also expenditure of power or fuel for - incineration.

Thirdly, The sytem of collection of night-soil in bullock carts with barrels closed with lids and removal in the same carts to the trenching grounds - This system is the easiest work and is the cheapest in respect of both recurring and non-recurring expenditure Though the number of daily conservable latrines at present is only 5,000, this number

number will have to be at least doubled in the course of two or three years by the enforcement of Sections 106 and 107 of the Municipal Regulation as otherwise there would be very little improvement in health conditions in the City as already explained.

The expenditure necessary for a scheme of compulsory daily conservancy by municipal agency for about 10,000 latrines or roughly about 15,000 gallons of night-soil per day in 75 carts of 200 - gallons ~~of~~ capacity each may now be calculated. The expenditure has to be considered under three heads, viz , (1) the conservancy - establishment (2) the conveying establishment and (3) the trenching grounds establishment

The present number of conservancy establishment sweepers is 482 or in round figures 500 and for collection of night-soil from about 10,000 latrines, the present number has to be increased by 100 sweepers. In actual working, 150 scavengers would be necessary at the rate of 2 per cart, but as a large number of sweepers could be relieved of scavenging work which they are doing now on payment by house owners, it should be possible to depute 50 scavengers out of the present strength solely for removal of night-soil. The - number of scavengers has to be increased from 500 to 600 on pay ranging from Rs.10 to Rs.12 per mensem. The present number of conservancy peons is 40 or in round figures 50 and these conservancy peons who are in charge of the sweeping of the main roads, clearance of street rubbish from dust-bins and removal of chokage from gully-traps etc. as at present have sufficient work to do in their present sphere of duties and it is not practicable to assign to them the duty of supervising the removal of night-soil On the other hand it is necessary that a conservancy peon should accompany each night-soil cart and its sweepers to see that the night-soil is removed from every latrine into the cart. Therefore the number of conservancy peons has to be increased by 75 i.e., one for every night-soil cart and all these peons have to be given a pay of Rs.12 each per mensem

The total number of Sanitary Overseers at present is 15 and

and this number may continue without any increase. The number of Sanitary Inspectors may be increased by one so that every Mohalla may have a Sanitary Inspector except Fort and Nazarbad which may have one for both together as at present.

It would not be practicable to enforce the health by-laws unless there is one Sanitary Inspector for each Mohalla as there would be considerable prosecution work also in addition to health and conservancy work The additional expenditure on conservancy establishment thus works out as follows -

Items	Annual expenditure Rs.
100 additional sweepers at Rs.11 per mensem(average between 10 & 12)	13,200
75 conservancy peons at Rs.12 per mensem	10,800
1 Sanitary Inspector on Rs.70 + 10 per mensem	960
	24,960

Cost of establishment -	Rs.24,960	per	annum	recurring
Contingencies for baskets, brooms etc. at 8 annas per latrine . .	" 5,000	"	"	"
Total	' 29,960			

Conveyance Establishment - Taking the price of each cart at Rs.200 and of a pair of bullocks at Rs.150, the total non-recurring expenditure for the purchase of 75 carts and pairs of bullocks works up to 75 x 350 or Rs.26,250 The cost of a shed for the carts and bullocks may be estimated at Rs.6,000 and the recurring expenditure in respect of these 75 night-soil carts at the rate of Rs.22-8-0 per mensem or Rs.270 per annum (the rate prescribed for rubbish carts) works up to 75 x 270 or Rs.20,250 per annum. The expenditure incurred at present for 46 night-soil carts is 46 x 60 or Rs.2,760 and the current year's budget contains a provision of Rs.840 for additional night-soil carts. The present expenditure may therefore be taken at Rs.2,760 + 840 or Rs.3,600. The net additional expenditure on the conveyance - establishment works out to Rs.20,250 minus Rs.3,600 or Rs.16,650/- per annum recurring and Rs.32,250 non-recurring

Trenching ground Establishment. - The non-recurring expenditure for trenching grounds is shewn hereunder.

15 acres of land @ Rs.200 per acre	Rs.	3,000
Approach Road	"	3,000
Water supply for washing carts	"	2,000
Shed for washing the carts in the trenching ground	"	3,000
Digging 180 trenches each of 200 cubic yards @ 4 annas a cubic yard(each trench will be sold as manure once in 6 months and the trench gets re-dug by removal of manure, hence 180 trenches will be sufficient).	"	9,000
Total	"	20,000

The recurring expenditure necessary for the trenching ground may be fixed as hereunder -

One Sanitary Overseer on Rs.40 + 10 per mensem	Rs	600
One Conservancy Mate tri" " 15 per mensem	"	180
Ten gangmen for washing the carts at Rs.12 per mensem i.e. 10 x 12 x 12(for 12 months)	"	1,440
Cost of disinfectants for washing the carts at Rs.10 per day	"	3,600
Total	"	5,820

In addition the cost of clothing to the peons works up to Rs.500 The total additional recurring and non-recurring expenditure on this scheme works out as follows -

		Recurring	Non-recurring
1	Conservancy Establishment	Rs.29,960	-
2.	Conveyance Establishment	" 16,650	32,250
3.	Trenching grounds Establishment	" 5,820	20,000
4.	Clothing to peons	" 500	-
	Total	" 52,930	52,250

— i.e. Rs.52,930 recurring and Rs 52,250 non-recurring. As against this expenditure the only item of receipt is from the sale of manure in the trenches. In view of the prevailing belief among local agriculturists that raw night-soil is better than night-soil kept in trenches for 6 months and as the trenching grounds have to be far from the City, it would not be safe to reckon upon a higher realisation than 8 annas a cubic yard or 180 trenches x 200 cubic yards x 8 annas or Rs.18,000/- in the first year when there will be no realisation for the first 6 months and Rs 36,000 from the second year onwards when each trench will yield manure twice a year

The net additional expenditure to be borne by the Municipality thus works out to

(i) in the 1st year Rs.52,930 minus Rs.18,000 from sale of manure or Rs 34,930 recurring and Rs.52,250 non-recurring

(ii) in the 2nd year & onwards Rs.52,930 minus Rs.36,000 from sale of manure or Rs.16,930 recurring & nil non-recurring.

Arrangements have to be made to meet an expenditure of Rs.34,970 or in round figures Rs.35,000 for recurring expenditure and Rs.52,250/- for non-recurring expenditure in 1931-32. The following suggestions are offered for consideration to meet the recurring expenditure of Rs.34,930 in 1931-32 -

(1) Two per cent Sanitary Cess	Rs.24,000
(2) Out of the Fixed Deposit of Rs.12,000 maturing in November 1930	" 10,930
Total	" 34,930

The non-recurring expenditure of Rs.52,250 in 1931-32 may be met by a loan of Rs.50,000 from Government repayable in ten equated payments of Rs.7,000 per annum for ten years and Rs.2,250 from current revenues

The expenditure to be met in 1931-33 onwards and the corresponding receipts will stand as follows -

Receipts		Expenditure	
2% Sanitary Cess	Rs.24,000	(1) Net additional recurring expenditure	Rs 16,970
		(2) Instalment of repayment for loan of Rs.50,000	" 7,000
Total	" 24,000	Total	" 23,970

Thus it would be practicable to introduce the scheme outlined above if a Sanitary Cess of 2% of the rental value is imposed. Such a cess is in force in the Bangalore City Municipality and it would be very much less than what house-owners have now to pay for the removal of night-soil from their dwelling houses. In view of the importance of this scheme it is commended for careful consideration. Detailed statements of income and expenditure as proposed in this scheme for 1931-32 and 1932-33 onwards are appended

T G.RAMA IYER,
President
City Municipal Council,
Mysore

GVN50

Proposed income and expenditure on the scheme in 1931-1932

Receipts	Rs.	Expenditure	Rs.	
Proceeds of 2% Sanitary Cess	24,000	100 additional scavengers at Rs.11 per month	13,200	Re-curring
		75 conservancy peons at Rs 12 per month	10,800	
Loan from Government	50,000	1 Sanitary Inspector on Rs.70 + 10 per month	960	
		Contingencies for baskets, brooms etc	5,000	
Out of Fixed Deposit maturing in November 1930	10,930	Purchase of 75 carts and bullocks @ Rs.350 per unit	26,250	Non-recurring
Sale proceeds of manure	18,000	Construction of shed for above.	6,000	
From current revenues.	2,250	Maintenance of 75 carts and bullocks @ Rs.22-8-0 per month minus present ex-penditure of Rs.3,600 .	16,650	Recurring
		Purchase of 15 acres of land @ Rs.200 per acre for trenching . .	3,000	Non-recurring
		Approach Road to trenches.	3,000	
		Water Supply to Do	2,000	
		Shed for washing carts in trenches. .	3,000	
		Digging 180 trenches	9,000	
		One Sanitary Overseer in the trenching ground on Rs.40 + 10 . . .	600	Re-curring
		One Conservancy Maistri on Rs.15/- . .	180	
		Ten gangmen at Rs.12	1,440	
		Disinfectants for carts @ Rs.10 per day .	3,600	
		Clothing to 76 peons.	500	
Total	1,05,180	Total	1,05,180	

Proposed income and expenditure on the scheme from 1932-33 onwards

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Proceeds of 2% Cess	24,000	All recurring items of the previous year	52,930	
Sale proceeds of manure	36,000	Instalment of loan to Government	7,000	
Total	60,000	Total	59,930	

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T.G.RAMA IYER,
President,
City Municipal Council, Mysore

GVN50

MC 178-30-3 31

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL MYSORE

Dated 14th Novr. 1930

L 25.20

Dear Sir,

I beg to enclose herewith for favour of perusal a copy of my opening remarks at the Special General meeting today. The majority did not agree to the original resolution and the amended resolution of the Council is on the same lines as the suggestions made in my opening remarks.

Yours sincerely,

Venkatanarayana

RG 17/11/30

TVS

R Ranga Rao, Esq, B A, B L.,
General Secretary to the
Government of His Highness
The Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore

Submitted for perusal.
A copy of this has already been seen by the Member.
18/11/30 20.11.30. Place in file.

Before we proceed with the business of the day I think I should place before you certain matters in connection with the subject that is foremost in our minds now - namely the notice of the President dated the 2nd November 1930. Sewage nuisance has been a serious menace to the public health of this City. In spite of an expenditure of 18 lakhs of rupees by the Government through the City Improvement Trust Board on the underground drainage scheme of this City, in spite of the fact that over 8,000 house-connections have been given entirely at the cost of the City Improvement Trust Board there are some thousands of unauthorised sewage outlets into the open streets and conservancy lanes which have contributed largely to the deterioration of the public health of the City

2. Since January 1926 several individual notices have been issued and served upon the owners of houses which contributed to the sullage nuisance Over one thousand individual notices were issued during the last three years requesting house-owners either to close the unauthorised sewage outlets or take underground connections from the Trust Board This had not the desired effect Repeated warnings by the Conservancy staff have been of no avail Oral warnings by the President himself remain unheeded. The conditions of public health call as you know for a vigorous health administration and it is well-known that sewage nuisance is one of the sources of typhoid fever in this City These circumstances rendered speedy and effective action to minimise the sewage nuisance a paramount duty. Accordingly 102 prosecutions were filed in August last, 108 prosecutions in September last, 39 prosecutions in October last and only five prosecutions in this month - every one one in the manner prescribed by law One prosecution had been filed in July last Of these 259 cases 196 cases are still pending 30 ended in conviction and in 29 cases prosecutions were withdrawn on abatement of the nuisance by the parties concerned In spite of the fact that the nuisance is a deliberate act of a person who

who knows that he should not commit the act, the utmost restraint, patience and consideration has been shewn to the offenders. There has not been a single instance in which prosecution has not been withdrawn on abatement of the nuisance by the party concerned. The prosecutions now pending are mostly those filed in August and September last in the manner prescribed by law and in many cases after service of notice on the parties concerned even though for a prosecution under Section 128 of the Municipal Regulation no notice is necessary in law. The President is a mere complainant in these cases and every person who is prosecuted is entitled to the protection of the Courts of law both in respect of verdict and sentence I shall have no objection to continue my present practice of giving time for abatement of the nuisance in the case of individuals already prosecuted and of withdrawing prosecutions on compliance There is no idea of being vindictive at all in the case of health offences The only object is to effect improvement with the minimum of time and unpleasantness The resolution brought forward for the summary withdrawal of all prosecutions launched hitherto constitutes, if I may say so with respect, a high-handed nullification of the lawful performance of the statutory duties of the President If unfortunately this resolution is passed I shall have no alternative but to approach the Government for final decision the matter.

3 Not a single prosecution has been launched hitherto in respect of offences under Sections 129 and 127 of the Municipal gulation during the past four months I am intimately aware of the conditions under which people reside in this City and also of the severe limitations on the scope for adopting prosecution as a means for the mitigation of the evils concerned, due to the scarcity of conservable latrines, the defects in the present conservancy syster and the want of a compulsory daily conservancy system That does not mean that the public should be considered as licensed

to commit nuisance where they please It is quite necessary for instance to enforce the provisions of Section 129 against owners of daily conservable latrines who reject the help rendered by the Conservancy staff in providing a scavenger on reasonable remuneration and fail to make such other arrangements for daily cleaning as are possible under the circumstances.

4. A person who heaps and stores night-soil for profit deserves - little mercy in view of the danger he is causing to public health for a paltry gain to himself and the Council would be taking a serious responsibility in not co-operating with the Municipal Executive for the prevention of such a serious offence as the one under Section 136 of the Municipal Regulation. In places where most of the houses are decent and complaints are made by the local residents about the nuisance caused by cow-dung cakes there is no reason why action should not be taken to minimise the nuisance. Nor can I see any objection to the prosecution under Section 127 of persons who own latrines but who suffer their relatives to commit nuisance in the thoroughfares As the act is not a continuous one, it is out of the question to issue a notice for compliance - only a warning can be administered not to repeat the act and that is just why the warning of the 2nd instant was issued.

5. The notice issued from this office on the 2nd inst is intended only as a general warning and not for literal enforcement in every conceivable case. No one recognises more than I do, the severe limitations imposed by circumstances beyond your or my control for the strict enforcement of the Sections referred to and of the need for patience to act and caution in enforcing them There is no occasion for any misapprehension that more prosecutions will be launched than circumstances demand There can however be no clearer indication of the need for a fearless and strict health administration than the loss of 1,200 - lives during the last four months

6. I may as well express here my regret that my intention contained in a letter to a distinguished Member of this Council has been grossly misrepresented If I had a delight in harassing offenders I - would certainly not as a habit been withdrawing prosecutions on abate

abatement of the nuisance by offenders as I was under no obligation to go out of the way to minimise harm to the offender. To one with intimate knowledge of the frightful extent of the sewage nuisance in the conservancy lanes in this City and who is responsible for the public health, the prospect of reducing 500 sewage & nuisances by legal and speedy action and of effecting consequent reduction of mortality from intestinal diseases cannot but be a matter for gratification. That is the purport which the letter would have impressed on an unbiassed mind

7. The issue of over a thousand notices in the past has proved almost futile. The issue of notices in respect of offences for which no notice is prescribed would introduce delay where the law wants speed. It also involves heavy additional overtime work on the part of the under-manned and ill-paid clerical staff of the Health Office. It would not be consistent to say in the same resolution that the notice has caused widespread panic and that therefore individual notices redundant in law are essential, for if the general warning has spread so widely, there can be no reason more cogent to dispense with the redundant individual warnings However in view of the importance of the main object, namely, the strict prevention of the sewage nuisance and other similar offences, I do not propose to come in the way of a small concession of previous notice to the offenders - however redundant or out of the way it might be. It would for one thing deprive offenders of the convenient plea of want of individual notice to put off their obvious duty Arrangements will therefore be made for the issue of individual notices before prosecution in future in the case of those on whom such notices have not already been served. I have however to point out that the delegation by the Council to individual Mohalla Councillors of the discretion to be exercised by the President in the performance of his duty of sanctioning prosecutions is altogether opposed to the Mysore Municipal Regulation and if any such delegation is ordered as proposed in this resolution the matter will have to be placed before the Government for final decision.

It is hoped that these aspects of the matter now brought to the notice of the Council will allay all misapprehension on the subject

President

Dated 14th Nov 1930
GVN

M/178-30-4

2889

ಮೈಸೂರು ನಂಸ್ಥಾನದ
ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಜ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಒಡೆಯರ್, ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್

ಜಿ. ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ಐ, ಜಿ ಸಿ ಬಿ, ಯವರ ಮಹಾಸನ್ನಿಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ

ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ವಿಧೇಯರೂ ರಾಜಭಕ್ತಿಪರಾಯಣರೂ ಆದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಂಡಿ ಲಷ್ಕರ್ ಮತ್ತು ದೇವರಾಜ ಮೊಹಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಒಡ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ನಾವುಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ನಮ್ಮಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿವೇದಿಸಿ ಸಪಾನುಭೂತಿಯಿಂದ ಲಾಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಬೇಡುತ್ತೇವೆ

ನಾವುಗಳು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಇಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಾದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 10-20 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಪಮಾನ ದಿಂದ ಜೀವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗಳು ಒಹಳ ಚಿಕ್ಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡರಾ ಸಾಗಲು ಓಣಿಗಳಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಹೀಗಿದ್ದರೂ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಶಕ್ತ್ಯನುಸಾರ ಶುಚಿಯಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯ ಒನಾರೋಗ್ಯವು ಕೆಟ್ಟುಹೋಗಿರುವುದರ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸದೆ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲಿನ ಒವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಒಡಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾದ ನಮ್ಮಗಳಮೇಲೆ ಹೊರಿಸುವ ಒಹಳ ಸರಾಗವಾದ ಉಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮನೆಯ ಬಜ್ಜಲನೀರು ಭೂಮಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ನಲ್ಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬೀಳದಿರುವುದು, ಸಗಣಿಯನ್ನು ತಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆರಣಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು, 24 ಘಂಟೆಗಳ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆಂತಲೂ ಹಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಪಾಯಿಖಾನೆಯನ್ನು ಮನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಹೇಸಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ರೇಟ್‌ಪೇಯರು ಗಳು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದೇ ಪ್ರಕೃತ ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವರು ಕಸಾಗುಡಿಸುವವರು ಪಗೈರಿಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದು, ಕಸದ ತೊಟ್ಟಿಗಳು ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು, ಮನುಷ್ಯರ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಪೇಸಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಊರ ಹೊರಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಸದೆ ಊರೊಳಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ದಿವಸದವರೆಗೆ ತೊಟ್ಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಖರಿಸಿರುವುದು, ಕಸವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯದಿರುವುದು ಮೊದಲಾದ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿವಾಲಟಿಯವರ ಲೋಪಗಳೇ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯ ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂಲಕಾರಣವೆಂದು ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಸಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾದ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಜರಂಡಿಗಳು ಒಡೆದುಹೋಗಿ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲ್ಪಡದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನೀರು ಸರಾಗವಾಗಿ ಹರಿದುಹೋಗಲು ಯತ್ನವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಂದೇಕಡೆ ನಿಂತು ಕೊಳೆತು ನಾರಲವಕಾಶವಾಗಿರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಒಚ್ಚಲುಗಳು ಭೂಮಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಒಚ್ಚಲು ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಲ್ಪಡದೆ ಮಳೆ ನೀರು ಹೋಗುವ ಒಚ್ಚಲುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ದೊಡ್ಡಕೆರೆಗೆ ಎಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೆರೆ ನೀರು ಕೆಟ್ಟು ವಾಸನೆಗೂ ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ

೨ ಪೇಸಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದವೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುಂದಾಗಿ ನೋಟೀಸನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ತಿಳಿಸದೆ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ಈಚೆಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಒಡವಾಯಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಾಸೆಕ್ಯೂಷ್ ಮಾಡಲುಪಕ್ರಮಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ನೋಟೀಸನ್ನು ಕೊಡದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ತಾವು ಮಾಡಿದ ಅಪರಾಧವೇನೆಂಬುದು ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗೋಚರವಾಗಲು ಯತ್ನವಿಲ್ಲವಾಗಿದೆ ಭೂಮಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಒಚ್ಚಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದವರಿಗೆ ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಟೀಸನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರುಗಳು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಲೋಪಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನೇಕರು ಒಡವರಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಲೋಪವನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ತಗಲುವ ಖರ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಜತೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು 1-2 ತಿಂಗಳ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯು ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

೩ ಪ್ರಾಸೆಕ್ಯೂಷ್ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವವರಿಗೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡುವವರಿಗೂ ಕೊಂಚ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನೋಟೀಸನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಪಾನುಭೂತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಕೆಲ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲರುಗಳು ಈಚೆಗೆ ನಡೆದ ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ಮೀಟಿಂಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರು ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡುವವರಿಗೆ ನೋಟೀಸನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿದರಲ್ಲದೆ ಈಗ ಪ್ರಾಸೆಕ್ಯೂಷ್ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ನೋಟೀಸನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಸಮ್ಮತಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ಮಂಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಲಷ್ಕರ್ ಮೊಹಲ್ಲ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಾಸೆಕ್ಯೂಷನ್ನಿನಿಂದುಂಟಾಗಿರುವ ಕಷ್ಟನಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನರಿಯದ ಇತರ ಮೊಹಲ್ಲಾಗಳ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲರುಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಕೊಂಚ ಪೆಟ್ಟು ಮೆಜಾರಿಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈಗ ಪ್ರಾಸೆಕ್ಯೂಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಲಾ ವಧಿಯನ್ನಿಸಿ ನೋಟೀಸು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಸೂಚನೆಯು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು ಈ ನೋಟೀಸಿನ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದದಿರಲು ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಪಾಪವೇನೋ ನಾವು ಬೇರೆ ಅರಿಯೆವು

ಕ)

4 ಲೋಪಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡದೆ ಬರೇ ನೋಟೀಸನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದುಂದೇನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹೊರತು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲಾರದಷ್ಟು ರಿಕ್ತಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ

5 ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಯಾವ ಮನೆಯ ಹೊರ ಗೋಡೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆರಣಿ ತಟ್ಟಕೂಡದೆಂದು ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ನೋಟೀಸನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಸಗಣಿಯಿಂದ ಬೆರಣಿ ತಟ್ಟುವುದರಿಂದ ಊರಿನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವು ಹೇಗೆ ಕೆಡುತ್ತದೋ ನಮಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ತಿಳಿಯದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಬೀದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಿರಂಗವಾಗಿ ಸಗಣಿ ತಟ್ಟಬಹುದೆಂದು ನಾವು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಆದರೆ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಬಡ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರು ಸಗಣಿಯನ್ನು ತಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆರಣಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರಿಂದಲೇ ಜೀವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ

6 ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು 128 ನೇ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಅಪರಾದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾಸೆಕ್ಯೂಷನ್ನುಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ ತಾ|| 15-11-30 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ಮಾಟಿಂಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವ ಇತರ ಹೇಸಿಕೆಯ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿಯೂ ದಯೆದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರಾಸಕ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವರು ಈ ವಿಧವಾದ ಪ್ರಾಸೆಕ್ಯೂಷನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಡಬಗ್ಗರನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ನಷ್ಟಕಷ್ಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಗುರಿಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಮಹಾ ಪ್ರಭುಗಳ ದೀನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾದ ನಾವುಗಳು ಹೆದರಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯವಂತರೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರೂ ಈ ಪ್ರಾಸೆಕ್ಯೂಷನ್ ರಾಕ್ಷಸನ ಬಾಯಿಗೆ ತುತ್ತಾಗದೆ ನಮ್ಮಂತಹ ಒಡಬಗ್ಗರು ಆಹುತಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದು ನಿದರ್ಶನವಾಗಿದೆ " ಜಲಮಲ ವಿಸರ್ಜನೆಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು, ಈಗ ಹೇಸಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಹೊರಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಲೋಪಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಲವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಸಾಗಿಸುವಂತೆ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಈಗ ಪ್ರಾಸೆಕ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ " ಎಂದು ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರೇ ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಂತಹ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದ ಜಲಮಲ ವಿಸರ್ಜನೆಯ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲಿನವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಹೀಗೆ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲಿನ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಅನೇಕವಿದ್ದರೂ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ಪ್ರಾಸೆಕ್ಯೂಷನ್ನನ್ನು ಅಪ್ರತಿಹತವಾಗಿ ನಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಂಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ

7 ನಾವುಗಳು ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವೆವಾದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ದೀಪದಬೆಳಕು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ರೋಡುಗಳೂ ಓಣಿಗಳೂ ಬಹಳ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲ್ಪಡದೆ ಬಹಳ ನಿಕೃಷ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಬಚ್ಚಲುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಕಿತ್ತುಹೋಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ವರುಷಗಳಿಂದ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಕಾಣದಿವೆ ಜನರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ಸಂಚಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವುಗಳು ಪ್ರಥಮತಃ ಗಮನಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ಅವನ್ನು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತಾರದೆ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಸೆಕ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಆತುರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ

8 ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮೊಹಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಡವರು ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಜರಿಸಿ ಕುಂದು ಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣಾರ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತಹವರೇ ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೆಲ್ತಾಫೀಸರಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಪರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಉತ್ಸಾಹಿತರುಣರು ಈಚೆಗೆ ಈ ಊರಿನ ಹೆಲ್ತಾಫೀಸರಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದು ಕೊಂಚಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರು ಈಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬದಲು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಹೆಲ್ತಾಫೀಸರು ಈ ಮೊಹಲ್ಲಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಜರಿಸಿ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದೇನೂ ಕಂಡುಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ

9 ಈಗ ಮಂಡಿ ಲಷ್ಕರ್ ಮತ್ತು ದೇವರಾಜಮೊಹಲ್ಲಾ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಾಸೆಕ್ಯೂಷನ್ನುಗಳು ನಡೆದಿರುವುವು ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ಈ ಮೂರು ಮೊಹಲ್ಲಾದವರನ್ನೇ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಸಿಕ್ಯೂಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಗುರಿಮಾಡಿರುವುದರ ಕಾರಣ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ

10 ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನುತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕರಿಸಲು ನಾವು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇವಲ್ಲದೆ, ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಡ ಬೈತನ್ಯಾನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡುವವರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ ಪ್ರಾಸೆಕ್ಯೂಷನ್ನಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಕಾರ್ಯಸಿದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ನಂಬಿರುವ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಯೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ಕಾಠಿಣ್ಯದಿಂದಲೂ ಕಾಣದಿರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ದೀನಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯು

ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಟೀಸು ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಡದಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ, ರಿಕ್ತ ದೆಶೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ಹೇಳುವ ಲೋಪಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಷ್ಟು ಬೈತನ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ತಪ್ಪಿತಸ್ಥರಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾಸೆಕ್ಯೂಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ನಾವುಗಳು ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿ ನರಳದಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಹಾ ಪ್ರಭುವರ್ಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ದೀನ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯನ್ನು ದಯಾರ್ದ್ರಹೃದಯದಿಂದ ಲಾಲಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನುದ್ಧರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಯಭಯಗಳಿಂದ ಬೇಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ

ಮಹಾಪ್ರಭುವರ್ಯರ ಪರಮರಾಜಭಕ್ತ ದೀನಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾದ

K. Mahalingappa
Merchant, Doddapetta, Mysore

Copy Submitted to the
Chief Secretary to the
Govt of Mysore, BANGALORE
for Kind Information

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12-30

OFFICE OF THE
FIRST M[illegible] OF COU[illegible]
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31 DEC 19[illegible]
City Municipal Office,
L S G BRANCH
Mysore.

DONCT 27

Dated 18th December 1930

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing herewith for favour of kind perusal a copy of my note on removal of street rubbish in this City

Yours sincerely,

Rajamantrapraveena

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer, Esq , B.A ,

Member of Council,

BANGALORE

Removal of street rubbish

The street-rubbish collected in the Municipal dust-bins in streets and conservancy lanes are removed in hired bullock-carts to central dumping grounds from which the rubbish is further transported to Poornia's Nala or other insanitary pits by motor lorries. For purposes of street conservancy this City is divided into 15 divisions each under a Sanitary Overseer. Each Sanitary Overseer has three to four conservancy peons under him and each peon has 8 to 10 sweepers and a rubbish cart assigned to the unit of area in his charge The details of the establishment and equipment for each of the 15 divisions are given in the appendix to this note. There are five Sanitary Inspectors who exercise supervision over the subordinate conservancy staff

The present number of sweepers and Conservancy peons may be considered to be adequate for street conservancy after the sweepers are relieved of the work of scavenging private latrines as proposed in my note on the introduction of the daily compulsory conservancy of latrines by Municipal agency. There are however certain defects and drawbacks in the present arrangements that require rectification and these will now be referred to

It is only too obvious that the first requisite for the satisfactory removal of rubbish is the provision of a sufficient number of sanitary receptacles for the deposit of house-hold rubbish by house-owners or occupiers and for the collection of street-sweepings by the sweepers. In the interests of public health the Mysore Municipal Regulation prescribes in Section 127(1) that dust, dirt, dung, ashes, garden, kitchen or stable refuse or filth of any kind or any animal matter or any broken glass or earthernware or other rubbish or any other thing that may be a nuisance shall not be deposited in any street, drain or open space except at such places, in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Municipal Council It is therefore one of the fundamental duties of the Municipal Council to provide a sufficient number of sanitary receptacles for rubbish so as to be within convenient distances of every house or shop.

The number of dust-bins provided in each unit of area is given in the appended statement, but it has to be pointed out that not only has the number of dust-bins to be increased but different types of dust-bins have also to be introduced in addition to effecting - alterations in the existing dust-bins. There are now four types of dust-bins in this City. The earliest and the most dilapidated are the reinforced cement concrete dust-bins provided by the City Improvement Trust Board in the early days of its activity The deposit of dry rubbish and hot ashes into the cement dust-bins has reduced their longevity The side-slabs are mostly broken and stolen away It is no wonder that in places where the iron gratings of the sewage gully traps are being stolen, the side-slabs of dust-bins are not spared from such mean thefts Cement concrete dust-bins are to be found very largely in Mandi Mohalla where poultry-farming on a domestic scale is also common. The open sides of the cement concrete dust-bins afford considerable scope for the fowls to scatter the rubbish all over to the dismay of the sweeper These bins are irreparable and the best thing to do is to scrap them and replace them.

Another type of dust-bins very largely introduced throughout the City is the stone-slab dust-bin These are generally pits three to four feet square with stone slabs 1½ to 2 feet high all round, and bear a very close resemblance to pit-latrines This type has numerous advantages. It requires no repairs and is permanent It has a large capacity and is proof against harm of any kind either from its contents or from mischievous urchins Its main defect is that for want of a hard non-absorbing flooring the soft earthen - floor absorbs much of the stink and the ashes and the floor varies in level from day to day according as the sweeper digs deep or not **Another defect is that it is shallow being generally only 1 to 1½ feet deep.** This is a particular disadvantage firstly because in the - windy season there is every chances of the stitched leaves (ಮಸೆದ) being blown about like kites and of the ashes being scattered all about These shallow dust-bins attract also flies, fowls and - washerman's pets which rummage the contents of the dust-bins There

There is another inconvenience to ~~per~~ passersby due to the contents of the dust-bins It has to be remembered that in view of the small number of privies in the City and the common habit of committing nuisance in the streets and lanes and of the occasional, though very rare, absence of the subsidised night-soil carts, it is unavoidable that street-sweepings should include every thing swept from the street and dust-bins contain matter more offensive that what is usually meant by the term 'street rubbish' The shallowness of the stone dust-bins and the large area exposed to flies are features to be avoided. A third type of dust-bin now in use is the hollow zinc sheet cylinder. Though convenient in many respects it has no bottom and the result is that the floor absorbs ashes and the stink of the objectionable contents of the dust-bin. In the rainy season the washings of the rubbish flow into the street as the bin has no bottom The lower parts get worn out by dampness and present irregular edges very soon. They have therefore to be renewed very often. Being so light, hungry asses easily roll them over to investigate the garbage for food

Last year road-tar drums were introduced as dust-bins. Their only defect is that their diameter is a trifle small. They are strong, heavy, deep and have a water-tight flooring. They can be made presentable to the view by being painted outside and tarred inside to prevent harm from dampness They are very very cheap. Being deep cylinders the surface exposed to flies and to the view of passengers is very very small In places where dust-bins of smaller size at short distances is desired each drum could be divided into two small dust-bins. Owing to its small diameter there is some danger of people who throw rubbish from a distance throwing them outside. But they soon get accustomed to go nearer when the dust-bins are kept neat and painted These are readily available in large numbers. It would be very useful to introduce a large number of these tar-drums as dust-bins

From the information given in the appendix it will be seen that the number and distribution of dust-bins also requires attention.

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From the information given in the appendix it will be seen that the number and distribution of dust-bins also requires attention

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there should be not less than 1,500 dust-bins in this City with about 18,000 houses so that we may have roughly one bin for every 12 houses in the average There are about 250 to @ 300 tar-drums which are being converted into dust-bins and issued. About 1,200 more are required at an estimated cost of about Rs.5,000. The stone-slabs of the present dust-bins would be useful for small culverts over drains and for covering the open shoulder drains in footpaths which now trap the unwary, as in the Vani Vilas Road and Viceroy - Road. Section 127 clause(1) of the Municipal Regulation restricts the depositing of rubbish by private persons in the dust-bins - any violation being an offence. It would not however be fair to enforce this wholesome rule unless the Municipal Council provides dust-bins within very easy reach of every house The consequences of not - enforcing Section 127(1) would on the other hand mean very defective removal of household refuse and ~~xxxxx~~ street sweepings as sweepers will have,in addition to sweeping the streets,also to do the duty cast upon house-owners under Section 127(1) referred to above, namely carrying household refuse to the dust-bins. The provision of about 1,200 more tar-drums as dust-bins at a cost of about Rs 5,0[illegible] is an urgent necessity and cannot be put off any longer.

The present sytem of transport of rubbish from the dust-bins to the dumping ground in hired bullock carts is very unsatisfactory The carts are old, the bullocks ricketty and the sides of the cart are screened from view only by thatched cocoanut leaf or torn-out gunny-bags. A scheme for the substitution of owned sanitary rubbish carts and bullocks in place of the hired ones has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.18,000 and it is expected that the new carts will start working before long.

The present sytem of unenclosed dumping grounds is not at all satisfactory. The neighbours hate and grumble with very good reason. At present the dumping-ground is a huge rubbish heaping centre and it often takes three or four hours for a lorry to clear a dumping ground and even after such cleaning the earthen floor would have - absorbed so much stink and ash that it emits an offensive smell [illegible]

even when clean to look at. So long as our lanes are too narrow and uneven for even small motor lorries and the final dumping places too far away for bullock-carts the system of having dumping grounds to change the means of further transport from bullock cart to lorry has to continue, but it is our duty to minimise the evils of the present dumping grounds by enclosing them with walls, with cement ~~flooring~~ plastering for about 3 feet height from the floor and paving the floor with slabs and with cement pointing so that they may be washed once every day.

The measures necessary are

(1) the introduction of 1,200 more tar-drums dust-bins painted and numbered outside and tarred inside at a cost of Rs.5,000/-.

(2) the substitution of owned sanitary carts in place of the hired ones (already sanctioned)

(3) the construction of 8 dumping enclosures on sanitary lines at a cost of roughly Rs.1,000/- each

(4) the addition of two more motor-lorries for removal of rubbish from the dumping grounds so that there may be one lorry for ~~xxx~~ every two dumping enclosures to enable daily cleaning of the enclosures

The additional expenditure involved works out as follows -

(1)	Purchase of 1,200 dust-bins	Rs.5,000	
(2)	Construction of 8 dumping enclosures	" 8,000	Non-
(3)	Purchase of two lorries	" 7,000	recurring
	Total	" 20,000	
(1)	Maintenance of 2 lorries	" 3,600	
(2)	Painting dust-bins and washing the enclosures	" 1,400	Recurring per annum
	Total	" 5,000	

In the present state of Municipal finances in this City I am unable to suggest any resources for the entire additional expenditure herein proposed from the normal income. A loan of Rs 20,000/- may be taken from Government to meet the non-recurring expenditure A sum of Rs.20,000 is expected to be realised by the sale of Appavoo Chetti Karkhana to the Railway Department and that amount may be earmarked for repayment of this loan. It should be possible to provide a sum of Rs.5,000 for the additional recurring expenditure in the next year's budget by reducing the allotment for Public -

Public Works Original for which a sum of about Rs.10,000 is - provided every year.

I have carefully considered the alternative of having small lorries and doing away with bullock carts altogether, but do not commend that scheme in view of the inaccessibility of most dust-bins to lorries on account of the condition of the interior gravel roads and the narrowness of the lanes in the City, and the high - cost of annual maintenance and periodical renewals of motor-lorries as compared with the low cost of bullock cart transport to the - dumping grounds.

President
City Municipal Council,
Mysore

Abstract statement showing boundaries, area, population, number of houses, Overseers, peons, sweepers, rubbish and night-soil carts, dust-bins(zinc and stone) etc., in the several Mohallas of the City

Division	Boundaries				Area	Approximate Population	No of houses	No of Overseers	No of peons	No of sweepers	Rubbish and night-soil carts	Dust-bins		Remarks
	South	North	East	West								Zinc	Stone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lashkar I	Statue Square	Chamal Mutt Street	Church Road	Kalamma Temple Street	½	5,500	1,300	1	3	35	4	5	6	61	
" II	Chamal Mutt Street.	Barr Lines	T B Road	Do	¾	7,500	1,900	1	4	24	4	2	15	77	
" III	Abba Road	Municipal boundary.	Mahadevpur Ookad	Doddapet	¾	5,000	1,200	1	4	25	2	3	10	50	
Mundy I	Mysore Bank Road	Mundy Market Road	Kalamma Temple St	Sayaji Rao Road	½	5,800	1,600	1	4	32	4	2	15	42	
II	Mundy Market Road	Seringapatam Ookad.	Savoy Road	Do	¾	8,800	2,200	1	4	39	3	2	7	92	
Krishnaraj I	Vani Vilas Road	Ramavilas Road	Bommaiyana Street	Narayana Sastry Road	1/6	7,620	2,724	1	3	31	2	5	19	57	
II	Boundary	Vani Vilas Road	Hale Agrahar Angadi Beedi	Do	¾	6,000	-	1	2	28	2	2	18	3	
Devaraj I	Yelwal Road	Krishnarajendra Hospital & Railway Station Rd.	Mission School & Town Hall.	Nanjarajabahadur Chatram & Jivanrayanakatte.	1/3	5,283	1,852	1	4	35	4	2	10	23	
II	Lakshmivilas Agrahar.	Yelwal Road	Lansdowne Bazaar	Guests Quarters Road.	¼	4,000	--	1	4	27	4	2	18	29	
Chamraj I	Vani Vilas Road	Padavarahalli & Railway Station	Narayana Sastry Road.	Kukkarahally Tank	1	4,000	800	1	3	32	3	5	26	67	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chamraj II	Kantaraj Urs Road	Vani Vilas Road	Narayanasastry Road.	Kukkarahally Tank Field of K G Koppal	½	5,000	923	1	3	32	2	3	12	35	
III	Sandal Oil Factory	Kantaraj Urs Road.	Sewage Farm	Railway Lines	1/3	3,000	700	1	2	19	2	2	9	12	
Railway Colony & Vontikoppal	Yelwal Road	Tuberculosis Hospital	Belagola Road	Fields of Padavarahalli	½	4,000	750	1	2	15	2	2	40		
Fort	Sewage Farm & Nanjangud Road boundary stone	Town Hall & Curzon Park.	Doddakere Tank.	Lansdowne Buildings Devaraj & Krishnaraj Mohallas	1	4,000	770	1	3	37	3	4	32	41	
Nazarbad	Southern portion of Race Course Road.	Government House North Gate Road	T.Narasipur Road & Lalithadri Road	Church Road Doddakere Tank bund Road	2	8,000	1500	1	4	39	3	4	35	38	

T.G.RAMA IYER,
President

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